

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

August 16.—*Maria Somes*, barque, 785 tons, Captain Baker, from Hobart Town the 11th instant, with Government stores. Passengers—Right Rev. Dr. Wilson, Roman Catholic Bishop of Van Diemen's Land; Rev. James Cottman, M.A., Rev. Mr. J. Lord, Captain Larkins, Lt.-Colonel Waldegrave, 3rd Regiment of Buffs, Ensign Welsh, son of Major Genl. Mr. Finch, 33 rank and file of the 38th Regiment, 1 woman and 5 children, and 13 rank and file of the 30th Regiment.

DEPARTURE.

August 16.—*Ariel*, schooner, Captain Parsons, for Wellington, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. Hopkins.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 15.—*Thistle*, steamer, 127, Murphett, from Morpeth, with 8 casks tallow, 67 bags bran, 72 trunks hay, &c.; *Thistle*, steamer, 130, Allen, from Wollongong, with sundries; *Brothers*, 12, Steele, from the Hunter, with 230 bushels maize, &c.; *Ariel*, 72, Collins, from Newcastle, with 10 tons coal; *Sophia Jane*, 156, Steicker, from Wollongong, with sundries; *George*, 32, Morgan, from Newcastle, with coal; *Thomas*, 37, Sommerville, from Newcastle, with 48 tons coal.

August 16.—*Mary Ann*, 52, Williams, from Port Macquarie, with 1100 bushels maize, 1000 feet cedar, 150 bushels lime, 3 bundles leather; *Lark*, 18, Ford, from the Hawkesbury, with 5000 shingles, 1000 axe handles; *Jubilee*, 21, Burrows, from the Hawkesbury, with 24 casks beef, 12 casks salmon, 40 hams, 5 hams, 350 staves; *Sarah*, 49, Anderson, from Lake Macquarie, with 50 tons coal; *Tormentor*, 7, Cooper, from Brisbane Water, with 35,000 shingles; *Mary*, 9, Black, from Pittwater, with 160 bushels shells, 16,000 shingles; *James and Amelia*, 35, Doyle, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coal; *Triad*, 12, Robinson, from Port Aiken, with 12 tons bark; *Challenger*, 31, McFayden, from the Manning, with 900 bushels maize, 14 cwt. bacon, 200 cedar boards.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

August 15.—*Hawke*, steamer, 130, Allen, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Sophia Jane*, 156, Steicker, from Morpeth, with sundries; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Murphett, with sundries; *Thomson*, 37, Hawke, from Newcastle, with 230 bushels maize, 172, Collins, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; *George*, 32, Morgan, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Sarah*, 13, Twible, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; *Annie*, 62, Stevens, for the Richmond, in ballast; *August*, 16, *Diamond*, 18, Ford, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; *Mary Jane*, 26, Walker, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Sarah*, 49, Anderson, for Lake Macquarie, in ballast; *Mary Ann*, 9, Black, from Wauchope, in ballast; *James and Amelia*, 35, Doyle, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Tormentor*, 7, Cooper, from Brisbane Water, in ballast; *Triad*, 12, Robinson, for Port Aiken, in ballast; *Mermaid*, 28, Baile, for the Paterson, in ballast; *Elizabeth*, 32, McCartney, for the William River, in ballast.

CLEARANCE.

August 15.—*Hawke*, barque, Captain Board, for Liverpool, with general produce; *Pioneer*, Captain McElroy, Captain Underwood, Captain Lethbridge, Mr. McConnel, Mr. Ball, four, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Morris, Dr. Carpenter, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Walker, Miss Hogan, Mrs. Finnigan, two Misses Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Thressell and child, Mr. McGrath, Mr. Combes, and Mr. Jones.

VESSELS LAID ON FOR LONDON.
John Deline, brig, 234 tons, Denton; Fullship, Hester, barque, 335 tons, Marshall; 400 casks salt, 3700 hives, 1000 horns, and 50 bags bark, on board.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Cepheus, barque, 355 tons, Beasley, not commenced loading.
Mer Merrie, ship, 314 tons, Thompson, not commenced loading.
Wode, barque, 310 tons, Beard; full ship.

HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVALS.—August 6.—John and Charlotte, schooner, 94 tons, Paterson, master, from Port Albert; sailed the 1st—John Byron, cattle and sheep. Passenger—John Byron, cattle and sheep. *Charlotte*, schooner, master, from New Zealand; sailed 25th July; cargo, general Cabin Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Rich and family, Mr. Coghill, Mr. Balaam, and Miss McCartney. Steerage—I. Clare and son, Mr. McIrvine, Mr. Barr, Mr. Baden, J. F. Spinhale, wife, and child, H. Kerbet, E. Kompel, wife, and two children, H. Moore, wife, and child, Courade Laugé, wife, and five children, Frederic and Elizabeth Sixters, P. Radclif, P. Frederick, L. Huter and wife, Davis Mayer, Sergeant Quinton, wife, and two children, Private Anderson.

ARRIVALS DURING THE WEEK.—August 10, Waterly, schooner, Hayle, from Hobart Town 31st ultmo; London, ship, Atwood, from Hobart Town 31st ultmo. 11. *Sounding*, brig, D'Espainasse, from Port Phillip 2d inst. 12. *Willow*, brig, Taylor, from Launceston, 8th inst. 13. *Cydon*, barque, Beasley, from London 6th April; *Afrof*, brig, Robinson, from Manila 5th April, and Singapore 24th May; *Prince Albert*, brig, Urab, from the Cape of Good Hope 28th May, and Port Adelaide 30th July. 14. *May Merrie*, ship, Thomas, from London 2nd May; *Moriner*, schooner, Ford, from Port Albert 7th instant. 15. *Maria Somes*, ship, Baker, from Hobart Town.

ARRIVALS.—August 10.—John Dalton, 210 tons, schooner, Tinline, for Port Nicholson; *Calypso*, brig, Harold, for Launceston. 13. *Martha and Elizabeth*, schooner, Devlin, for Port Phillip. 15. *Royal Saxon*, barque, Chatsworth, for Calcutta; *Briton*, barque, Hall, for Calcutta; *Emmure*, barque, Ellis for Calcutta; *Lloyd*, barque, Lewis, for Calcutta.

THE JOHN DALTON.—Owing to a mistake in the mechanical department of yesterday's publication, the *John Dalton* was inserted as having departed the preceding day. An error of this kind is liable to occur, and we take this opportunity of correcting it. She is now lying in the stream, and her mail is to close this evening.

THE HINDOO.—The mail by this vessel will close this morning at eleven, and at noon the *Loss* steamer will take her in tow, and accompany her some distance outside the Heads.

The *Maria Somes* passed the *Emma*, Captain Fox, from Adelaide, on Wednesday last, off Jervis Bay. This was the only vessel seen by her on the passage.

The *Marien Watson* and *Louise*, hence the 2nd, and the *Caroline*, hence the 3rd instant, had not arrived in Hobart Town on the 11th ultmo.

THE SAVAGE.—The *Savage* left Lake Macquarie for Sydney yesterday week, with a full cargo of coal; after being blown a considerable distance from the land, they fetched within two miles of the North Head on Thursday night, and fearing that the westerly wind would drive them off again, they let go the anchor. Yesterday morning, finding that they could not weigh without assistance, a signal of distress was hoisted. The pilot boat of St. Helens proceeded to her. Her master, the *Kangaroo*, was dispatched, and sailing when she was then underway, towed her up to the Albion Wharf. We have received the following communication on the subject:—

THE WHALING STATIONS AT NEW ZEALAND.
By a passenger who arrived by the *Maria Somes*, from Hobart Town, we have received the following account of the Fisheries in N. W. Zealand, the news having been received by the *Joséphine*. In June, at Banks Peninsula, Price's station had taken 105 tons, and Jones's 100 tons; at Waiwakate, Jones's party 40 tons, and at Taerua, 50 tons; at Kapiti, Jallett's, 60 tons; at Doubtful Bay they had not been quite successful, Doubtful having taken 40 tons. Ensign Welch, 50th Regt., Mr. Finch, 33 rank and file of the 38th Regiment, 1 woman and 5 children, and 13 rank and file of the 30th Regiment.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

	SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.	SUN.
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1844

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ENGLISH NEWS.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—At the monthly (March) meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, a letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, in which he solicited a grant for a new church at Pugwash, on the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. No clergyman resided within forty miles of the place, and the people were extremely anxious to have one settled amongst them. His Lordship also solicited a grant in aid of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia; and transmitted letters from several clergymen in his diocese requesting grants of books. The sum of £150 was granted by the Society towards the support of the divinity students at King's College, Nova Scotia; and £15 towards the erection of a church at Pugwash. Sets of books were also granted for several parishes. The secretary announced that Mr. Benjamin Harrison had in his possession £1000, placed in his hands by a friend, to be applied to religious and charitable purposes in connexion with the society. At the request of Mr. Harrison one-fourth of this sum will be placed at the disposal of the Bishop of New Zealand, one-fourth will be given to the Bishop of Australia, one-fourth will be assigned to some special purpose, at the discretion of the Committee, and the remaining fourth will be applied as the society may deem expedient. The £250 to be assigned to a special purpose, it was unanimously agreed should be appropriated towards the fund for the endowment of a Bishopric at New Brunswick. The society granted £100 towards the erection of a church at Penwortham, in the diocese of New Zealand. Several other grants were made. Donations to the amount of £743, and legacies to the amount of £300 were announced. Eighty-six new members were admitted. The Rev. Dr. Russell, rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, presided.

THE COLONY OF LIBERIA.—The *Journal of Commerce* publishes a correspondence between Lord Aberdeen, Mr. Fox, and the American Minister, on the subject of Liberia. It seems that the British commanders have denied the right of the American Governor of Liberia to exercise jurisdiction at Bassa Cove, on the ground that Liberia was not a government or national colony. Lord Aberdeen states that the orders to British naval officers were "to extend a general protection to British trade on the western coast of Africa, and to avoid involving themselves in contentions with the local authorities of the Liberian Settlement upon points of uncertain legality." In places, to the possession of which British settlers have a legal title, by formal purchase or cession from the rightful owners of the soil, no foreign authority has, of course, any right to interfere. But, in other places, in which no such ostensible right of property exists, great caution is recommended to be observed in the degree of protection granted to British residents, lest, in maintaining the supposed rights of those residents, the equal or superior rights of others should be violated; and at the same time that Her Majesty's naval commanders afford efficient protection to British trade against improper assumption of power on the part of the Liberian authorities, they are instructed and enjoined to cultivate a good understanding with the inhabitants of that settlement, and to foster, by friendly treatment of them, such a feeling as may lead the settlers themselves voluntarily to redress whatever grievances may have been the subject of complaint against them." A letter from Mr. Fox demands of Mr. Upshur to what extent the American Government patronises Liberia, and what is the extent of the colony? Mr. Upshur replies that Liberia is a colony of humanity, and that no nation should complain of its extending its limits. He admits the colony to have been established, not under the authority of the American Government, but appeals to the good feeling and justice of other powers to respect and protect it.—*Morning Chronicle*.

THE BISHOP OF NEW ZEALAND.—No one who knows anything of the colonies and their wants will be astonished at the tone of flippant petulance in which the radical member for Bath opposed the vote to the Bishop of New Zealand on Friday night; nor will any one who is at all acquainted with the character and attainments of that most admirable prelate feel much regret that he should have provoked the spleenetic rancour of Mr. Roebuck. The miserable parsimony of that party section which the learned gentleman so aptly represents might have prepared us for such an outbreak of economical zeal, as the perverse peculiarity of their religious notions was calculated to preclude surprise at the manner and occasion of displaying it. The Treasury was bound by solemn engagements to pay the sum of £600 a year to a Bishop of the National Church in a remote colony: how could a liberal of Mr. Roebuck's stamp, refrain from cavilling at the observance of such an engagement? To attack a Bishop—over a colonial Bishop—was an object cheaply purchased by the advocacy of repudiation. Of Dr. Selwyn little need be said. His education, his industry, and his singular judgment, are familiar to a numerous assemblage of friends, who witnessed the triumph of his academical career at home; his zeal and singleness of purpose are testified by the prompt strictness with which he abandoned the high road to honour, and sacrificed every prospect which could gratify ambition or stimulate exertion to enter on the self-rewarding labours of a missionary Bishop in a new and remote settlement. There have been few instances in modern times of self-devotion so noble and so unostentatious as that by which Dr. Selwyn has signalized the establishment of the Christian Church in the islands of New Zealand. With Lord Stanley we agree in expressing our belief that it is wholly superfluous to argue the question of maintaining ecclesiastical institutions in colonial dependencies. No one, we should think, who has paid any attention to the vast subject of colonial settlements and their government, can doubt that it is not only expedient, as a matter of policy or of social order, to plant in a colony a branch of the national church, but that it is a grave and preposterous error to neglect a duty the fulfilment of which has been the foundation of all Christian kingdoms.—*Times*.

RECALL OF LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

It was last night announced, in each of the Houses of Parliament, that the Court of Directors of the East India Company have determined upon the recall of the present Governor-General of India. This step takes us, as no doubt it will take the country, by surprise. What are the reasons for Lord Ellenborough's recall we know not; but this shall not prevent our acknowledging his inestimable services. Within a period of sixteen months has our Anglo-Indian army, under Lord Ellenborough's administration, gained no fewer than ten pitched battles over the most warlike, best prepared, and determined soldiers of Asia. If military glory and renown can immortalise his Government of India, it will descend to history recorded in the brightest pages of our Eastern annals. Nor are even these victories all: the superintendence of our war against China was also immediately consigned to Lord Ellenborough; and the efficiency and success of our armament in the Chinese seas were not a little owing to his adequate preparations for its victories. Let who will be Lord Ellenborough's successor, he will find future glory difficult of attainment after these achievements. And it is because of these victories Lord Ellenborough is detained, maligned, and aspersed. So, alas, where Clive, Hastings, and Wellesley, in their days, An Auckland, who brought shame and disgrace on our arms, is the model of perfection: and Ellenborough, who has vindicated the ancient and exalted the modern fame of our arms, is described as an imbecile. Such is fact! Let it not be thought that these victories have distracted Lord Ellenborough's attention from the duties of peace. Under his administration slavery has been practically abolished throughout British India; the execution of those great public works which Lord Auckland was compelled to suspend has been recommended; thorough investigation into the financial state of India has been undertaken; and a notification has been issued that the last remaining restriction on commerce will be abolished.

Herald.—While the House of Commons has been occupying its time with wrangling squabbles, events of real moment have, it appears, been in progress. Sir R. Peel and Lord Ripon yesterday evening announced to the two Houses a fact-startling at once from its importance and its novelty. Lord Ellenborough has been recalled. This tardy compliance with the dictates of national self-preservation is not the result of slow wisdom or penitence on the part of her Majesty's Ministers. For the first time in the present century, the Directors of the East India Company have thought it their duty to exercise the extreme power vested in them by their charter, of recalling a Governor-General in defiance of the Ministry. A body like the Court of Directors must, naturally, be most unwilling to come into collision with the Ministers of the Crown. It has never done so before. On the present occasion it has evidently not done so until advice, remonstrance, and endurance, have been all exhausted. Nor can the Directors be supposed to have acted under the influence of party politics. The great majority of the court are not only Conservatives, but very decided in their support of the present Ministry. It will not readily be imagined that body so little likely to seek occasion for such an act of hostility to any Ministry composed of individuals so disposed to support the present Ministers, has taken so decided a step without the greatest reluctance, and a deep sense of urgent and overpowering necessity. At present the public are informed of the precise ground on which the court have recalled Lord Ellenborough; and as some information will probably be given in a few days, it would be improper to anticipate, by loose conjecture, the conclusions of which we shall soon have surer grounds for weighing the soundness. Of the great measures of Lord Ellenborough's policy more than one would undoubtedly appear to the public to justify his removal from the government, of which they have impaired the character and weakened the security. But we believe that the Court of Directors have been even more influenced by their sense of the danger likely to result from long series of acts, each minute, and in itself not very important, but which, collectively have tended to the result of wounding the feelings, lowering the character, and impairing the efficiency of the whole Civil service of India. There is not a rule of Indian Government which the present Governor-General has not set at naught; not a class of public servants to whom he has not rendered himself odious; and he has made himself thus unpopular to the whole Civil service by no great change in the internal policy of India—but by useless reforms—but simply by wanton disregard to the feelings of individuals, and for the consideration due to station and public services. In addition, it is rumoured by reason of an unbecoming manner, and the remonstrances of the Court of Directors, and replying to them in language as impudent as that which he was in the habit of using to everybody else.—*Chronicle*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The French have been planting their standards at Tahiti; but whether the standards which they have planted are apples, pears, cherries, or plums, we have not as yet been advised of. The despatches from America bring us shrimps from Boston, but like everything else from the same quarter, they shell out very indifferently. Spain, notwithstanding its numerous revolutions, is not able to turn itself round; but our correspondent has been put in possession of Spanish onions to the latest moment. Christians would, if possible, send a rope to Espanola. From Naples we have received soap in the shape of a very complimentary letter. The Pope was preventing the exportation of sheep, and it is said he has his eye on every leg of mutton.—*Chronicle*.

DANCING IN GEORGIA.—The following is the way they call out a figure of a "real" in Georgia:—"Dance to the gal with the yellow shawl, now down outside and up the middle; turn to your partner, Isaac Smack, and now to that entire stranger; sashes to the right and left; rd. tan; daud; do; now to Peter Schwitich's daughter; turn to your partner; every one; set to the gal with flaring frill; balance one and spin about to the gal with a hole in the heel of her stocking."—*American Paper*.

SIR RALPH ABERCROMBIE AT EGYPT.

I quitted him, but had not proceeded far when I overtook that noble-minded and intrepid chief, Sir Ralph Abercrombie. He was on foot, his countenance calm and firm, but rather stern. He limped a little now and then in his walk, but it appeared to be more the result of stiffness from hard riding than from any injury; and none who looked upon his features could for a moment have supposed that he was suffering excruciating agony from a mortal wound. He saw me, and spoke encouragingly. His words were kind and cheering; and every now and then as the soldiers cheered him, he waved a dragoon's sabre above his head, and returned the salute with commendations for their bravery, and exhortations to stand firmly against the foe. The sabre, I afterwards learned, he had wrested from a French dragoon, who had rode fiercely at him and made a cut, which the General evaded by turning his horse sharply round. The Frenchman then clapped spurs to his charger; the animal sprang forward, his rider made a desperate thrust, which, had it taken effect, must at once have terminated the life of this brave chief; but he very dexterously received it between his arm and his side, and, grasping the man's wrist deprived him of his weapon. At this instant a second dragoon advanced with furious speed, and the general prepared to receive him with the sword he had so gallantly won. What would have been the immediate result of this encounter it is impossible now to hazard a conjecture: nor is it necessary to do, for just as the dragoon, spurred in hot haste, and with determined vengeance in his looks, had got nearly within sword distance of Sir Ralph, a ball from a corporal of the 42nd tumbled the Frenchman from his saddle, and the man who the instant before, had nerved his powerful frame for desperate and deadly purpose, lay stretched upon the sand, lifeless corpse.—*United Service Magazine*.

FRANCE.—SPIRITUAL INDEPENDENCE—A dispute between the civil and ecclesiastical powers has recently arisen in France, in regard to the question of the establishment by law of a national system of education, which very much resembles the question which so lately agitated our own country. The State claims the power of making a legislative provision for education, without consulting the Church; while, on the other hand, the Church claims exclusive power in the matter. The former holds it to be purely a civil arrangement; the latter, one entirely ecclesiastical. Here, then, the parties are at issue. The controversy rages with great fierceness, and we may judge of its character from the tenor of the remarks made on it in the *Journal des Debats*, the organ of the Government. "A grave question (says that journal) has been raised—whether the State has the right of making laws for the priests as well as all other citizens? To this we reply yes—a hundred times yes, as long as those laws do not touch the dogmas of religion." The clergy of France are endowed—a corporation—have their affairs regulated by a concordat—and are subject to a government communicating with Rome, and acknowledging the Romish See as the spiritual head of Christendom. But they are not satisfied with this. They claim to be exempt from legal authority; and, by thus seeking absolute independence in the midst of general submission, to assert an ecclesiastical sovereignty. The *Debats* pointedly refers to this aspect of the case, and truly remarks, that the only alternative for those who claim such spiritual independence is to separate from the State. "Do they wish to break all ties between themselves and the State? Do they wish, in fine, for a total separation? Let them reflect seriously; for it is to this that they are urged. They can never seriously hope again to subject the State to their will, and therefore can only sever themselves from it. Is this for the interest of the Church?"

SALES BY AUCTION.

SATURDAY'S SALE OF SUNDRIES, AT THE CITY SALE ROOMS, 514, GEORGE-STREET.

W. H. CHAPMAN, will sell by auction, THIS DAY, 17TH AUGUST,

At eleven o'clock.

IRONMONGERY, (from Wednesday's sale,) cook's ladies, flesh forks, mincing knives, log glasses, compasses, lignum vita fids, dieglasses, copper bimetal lamps, carving knives, button-hoops, 90 wood banks

9 Anchors from 70 to 80 lbs each

Green and chocolate paint, 10 cases turps, 9 gallons each, asparagus, &c.

With a variety of sundries.

Terms at sale.

LAST SALE OF M'GILL'S PRIZE DAHLIAS.

W. H. CHAPMAN will sell by auction, at the City Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, 17TH INSTANT,

At twelve precisely.

About two thousand (2,000) DAHLIAS, grown by Mr. M'Gill, who has gained several prizes in England, and in this colony has defied all competition, having carried the chief prizes for several years, including the last Show.

They will be put up in lots, and precisely at twelve o'clock: for which purpose the rate of other goods will be stopped for half an hour.

Terms at sale.

FRUITS, SHRUBS, AND FLOWERS.

LAST SALE.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, begs to announce he will sell, at the City Sale Rooms, 514, George-street, Commencing immediately after the Dahlias, at twelve o'clock.

300 Barker's, or Novia's, celebrated orange trees, of the China, Hawaian, and seletta sorts, will be fresh dug this evening.

700 Choice fruit trees, consisting of, apples, pears, nectarines, figs, quince, with a variety of flowers, &c.

2 Boxes Norfolk Island pines.

Terms at sale.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF GEORGE MARTIN, OF MILLER'S POINT, GENTLEMAN.

(By order of the Official Assignee, under Act 5 Vic., c. 17.)

M. R. BUBB is instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, Miller's Point,

THIS DAY, THE 17TH INSTANT,

At twelve o'clock precisely.

The whole of the Furniture of the above insolvent, as per previous advertisement.

CLARK IRVING,

Official Assignee.

Terms, cash.

2127

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BALMAIN AND ITS VICINITY.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JAMES MILLIGAN, OF BALMAIN, BUILDER, &c. By order of the Official Assignee, and with consent of the Mortgagors, under Act 5 Vic., c. 17.

M. R. BUBB will sell by public auction, on the premises, Balmain,

THIS DAY, the 17TH INSTANT,

At ten o'clock precisely,

The whole of the Insolvent's interest in one allotment of land, 50 feet water frontage to Johnstone's Bay, and a depth of 100 feet or less, on which is erected a substantial weatherboard cottage, each containing two rooms and kitchen, with a never-failing supply of water on the premises; now let to two respectable tenants, at five shillings each per week.

ALSO,

Two Goldsmiths, Jewellers, Milliners, or Perfumers.

Two very handsome mahogany counter glass cases, with side view glasses, plated plates, and rich velvet covered tray.

TERMS, cash.

2202

FURNITURE SALE.

M. R. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, King-street,

THIS DAY, 17TH AUGUST,

At eleven o'clock precisely.

A quantity of Household Furniture, consisting of—

Sofas, lounges, chairs, cheffoniers

Sideboards, wardrobes, chests of drawers

Dining,loo, and kitchen tables

Brass bedsteads, curtains, fittings, hangings, &c., &c., &c.

Four pairs of French lights.

ALSO,

Two Goldsmiths, Jewellers, Milliners, or Perfumers.

Two very handsome mahogany counter glass cases, with side view glasses, plated plates, and rich velvet covered tray.

TERMS, cash.

2202

FARMERS, A FIRST-RATE NEW WINNOWING MACHINE.

M. R. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, King-street,

THIS DAY, 17TH INSTANT,

At Eleven o'clock precisely,

JOHN MORRIS,

Official Assignee.

TERMS, cash.

2170

SILVER PLATE, PLATED WARE, AND GOLD WATCHES.

M. R. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street,

THIS DAY, THE 17TH INSTANT,

At Eleven o'clock precisely,

JOHN MORRIS,

Official Assignee.

TERMS, cash.

2125

AT THE MART, KING-STREET.

At Sale on the 18th July last.

M. R. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street,

THIS DAY, 17TH AUGUST,

At eleven o'clock,

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